THE SOUTH.

THE HEGRO ENLISTMENT BILL PASSED

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, Speaks Against but Votes in Favor of It.

Benounces It as an Abandonment of the Contest, and Asserts that Wo Considerable Body of Troops Can be Raised.

A Threat of Desertion from the Cotton States.

Mr. Wigfall Denounces the Virgimia Legislature as a "One Horse Concern."

He Demands that Jeff. Davis and Stephens Resign.

Lee to be Held Responsible for the Enforcement of the Law.

Henry A. Wise Draws a Gloomy Picture of the Situation.

Scott's Anaconda Tactics Working Well Under Grant's Leadership.

The Rebel Congress to Have Adjourned on the 11th.

Mr. Singleton's Last Commer-· cial Transaction.

The Capture of Tobacco at Fredericks-

hoped it would not have the evil effects that he apprehended.

Mr. Graham also opposed the bill. He meant to held cut up threat, but he would say that when Congress adopted such a measure the States would feel called upon to ensured whether such an invoid upon the constitution did not call for additional goords being threan around that instrument. He considered the adoption of the measure as almost a vir ual datand manner fits principles of the carlest. Mr. Graham protested against the right of the Virginia Legislature to instruct its Senators after the mature delib ration of the Senate had disposed of the measure, which affected not the State of Virginia alone, but every State between the Fotomac and the Rio Grande. Mr. Graham argred at length against the constitutionality and expediency of the measure.

Mr. Senaus spoke in advocacy of the bill. He advocated far a necessity. It was better to throw over part of the cargo than to lose the ship and cargo fugether. It was urged by General Lee, and the consequences which would follow would not be so bad as had been represented. He hoped the bill would be so modified as to conform to the instructions given by the State of Virginia to her Senators.

Mr. One opposed the bill.

Mr. Oldhan spoke in advocacy of the policy of arming the slaves.

After further debate the Senate adjourned, without taking a vote on the bill.

taking a vote on the bill.

THE NEGRO ENLISTMENT BILL SENT BACK TO THE HOUSE BY THE REBEL SENATE.

From the Richmond Examiner, March 9.]

Both houses of Congress agreed yesterday to adjourn next Saturday. The business of the session is pretty well closed p. The only important bill now pending is the one putting negroes in the army, which was passed in the Senate by one majority. The bill was slightly amended in the Sanate, and necessarily goes back to the House for concurrence. The amendment not being material, it is supposed the bill will pass the House without difficulty, and probably to-day. Congress will have been in session one hundred and five days on next Saturday.

The Capture of Tobacco at Fredericks-burg a Nice Little Speculation,

**Ac.,

**Ac., would Virginia dissolve the Union. The Gall States, in the exercise of their clear right, chose to make these questions the eccasions of their re-caption of powers formerly teded to the general government. If the Union was one of consent the constitution of the United States was the organic law of self-government, but if the Gulf States could be coerced into obedience to the Union, there was no bansent—no self-government. The issue the smade up was underleded from the organization of the Confederate government at Monigomery until the fall of Sumster. Virginia, he convention, formally rejected the Monigomery constitution. Sine abided by the Union. But when the April proclemation of Mr. Lincoln called her to war, and she was called upon to fight either for or against the principle of consent and the right of self-government, the convention did not hositate a moment. She seceded and took up arms with those States who asserted the principle of engant, and against those States that the desire the principle of consent and the right of self-government, but as the tax on tea and the Stamp act the principle of consent and the right of the principle of consent and the right of the principle of consent and the right of the Revolution fought for the tax on a pound of tea. The occasion is too often confounded with the cause of these States to emancipate their slaves, if they think proper to do so for their defence. The Yankees may be fighting to emancipate our slaves to indice them to give the time the same, without changing the call and object of the conflict. We may emancipate our slaves to indice them to fight for them to prevent them fighting for use maneignate them to prevent them fighting for use maneignate them to prevent them fighting for use the same, without changing the call and object of the conflict. We may emancipate our slaves to indice them to fight of the fight of self-government. She will sacrifice every material interest and the hire of every man, white and black, rather than yield the right of correction

useless; but if every means is to be devoted to the cause, then on with the fight.

General Lee to be Held Responsible for the Enforcement of the Law.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 9.]

The will to take negrous and turn them into soiders has passed the Fense by a majority of two. The Virginia Senators complied with the instructions of their State Legislature, and voted for the measure, though disapproving of its principle, not convinced of its necessity, and more than doubtful of its policy. Mr. Hunter, whose thorough knowledge of the country, whose devoted patriotism and acquaintance with the negro character entitle his words to a respectful hearing, took occasion, while voting for the bill, to record his soleral protest. Mr. Wigfalt, in aspech of great power, opposed the measure to the last. The reasoning of these gentlemen is strong, and, indeed, cannot be answered by argument. It can be suswered only by the imperious demand of the Commander in this of the army, whose beheats must now overbear every consideration of civil and social policy.

The government, then, has got its bill. General Lee has power to fill up his ranks with the material which he demanded, and which, in the absence of a sufficiency of white men, he believes he can make efficient troops. He will see, from the carnet protests of some of the best Southern statesmen, how reductantly this measure has been wrong out of Congress by military necessity alone, and by his declaration of that necessity. He undertakes, indeed, a great responsibility; but having got the power, we trust he will use it with energy and success. If he will but beat back the Yankee invasion, the country will gaidly forgive any shock given to list traditional policy or social system. Let us be free o. our enemy, and let negro labor and the negro abore in the region and the negro fact of the power, we trust he will use it with energy and success.

Henry A. Wise Draws a Picture of the Situation. [From his speech to his brigade and the Virginia Legis-

Jeff. Davis Called on to Seize the Gold of the Bank of Virginia. [From the Richmond Enquirer, March 8.] The public will be greatly surprised to learn that the

The Rebel Navy Officers in Bad Odor at the South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.
RICHWOND, March 7, 1865.
Allow me to trespase upon your valuable columns to bring before the authorities the mest arbitrary proceed-ing that has disgra ed our State since the beginning of the war.

ing is too dear, nothing too costly, so they reap the reward in the end.

The Least Letter of the Late Rebel Captain Beall.

[From the Richmond Whig, March 2.]

The following is a copy of one of the last letters written by the murdered hero, Captain John Y. Beall.—

Fort Laraturer, Feb. 14, 1868.

Mr. James A. L. McClear, Baltimore, Md.:—

Data Sin.—Last evening I was informed of the finding and sentence of the commission in my case. Captain Wright Rives, af General Dix's staff, promised to procure you a copy of the record of my trial. I am solicitous for you, who represent my friends, to have one, and to attach this statement to it:—"Some of the evidence is true, some faise. I am not a spy nor a guer.lia. The charges were not proven. The execution of the sentence will be murder." And at a convenient season to forward that record and statement to my friends.

I wish you to find out the amount of the expenses of the trial, and forward it to me at once, so that I can give a check for the amount.

Captain Wright Rives assured me that my friends could have my body. For my family's sake, please get my body from Fort Columbus aiter the execution, and have it plainly buried, not to be removed to my native State till this unhappy war is over, and my friends can bury as prudence and their wishes dictate.

Let me again thank you for your kindness, and believe me to be new, as in days of yore, your attached friend, JOHN Y. BEALL.

COL. BAKER AMONG THE BOUNTY BROKERS.

Wholesale Arrests-Seven Hundred Pris oners Captured, &c.

The war upon the bounty brokers and jumpers that upon the rebels, is drawing to a close. Yesterday they received the most signal defeat, beyond all com on, that they ever before sustained. The affair was a complete surprise, and must be as demoralizing as the capture of Richmond will soon be to the rebels. To give clear and concise idea of how this brilliant result was obtained it is necessary to review the previous operation of the campaign a little. The Provost Marshal Generals, including Generals Fry.

Hinks and others, suggested various plans recently for purpose. No plan they could devise would work. True, the great crowd mind that? How d.d it affect the successful jumps sho had made his fortune? He only his own course, trusting to luck, which is always good

George H. Sitterly, an attache of the Second District yesterday forenoon also by Colonel Baker's men, while on his way to the Kings County Treasurer's Office with a large smoont of county bonds in his possession—stated at about twenty thousand dollars. It is not known what disposition has been made of him.

The Quota.

FILL'IT UP—CALL MENTINGS—WHAT ARE OUR CITIZENS DOING?

Fill up-fill up the quota. Recruiting goes on well. The Supervisors' Committee is doing for our citizens all it can do. Chairman Blunt has arranged the new quarters of the committee in most perfect and complete order to facilitate the reception and payment of men. Supervisor Purdy is rallying the wards of the city, aided by Supervisor Tweed, in the good work. Comptroller Brennan is calling loudly on our capitalisis to take the balance of the seven per cent bounty loan—in fact, all who are directly interested with the raising recruits and paying the bounty are doing their work manually and well; but what is the great public, which, after all, is the party most interested, doing in this matter to protect itself from a draft! Literally nothing. It looks as though "General Public" would rather like a draft, just to see how it felt, but is zure to be the first to grumble and sould when actually enforced.

We had an immense procession a few days since and a huge meeting in Union square, all in honor of our generals and their victories.
Victories cannot be won without men, and, to gain more triumphs, more men must be obtained. Our generals are suffering, or soon will be, for the want of more soldiers.

The Pifty-sixth Regiment Accepted for

that he accepts the tender of the Fifty sixth regiment for one year's service, to apply on the quota of Kings

Speculators control the receipts of flour and wheat, and keep up prices for these articles. Flour has advanced to

Advices from Collins, Mexico, say that Maximilian has ratified the contract of Juarez with Mesers. Holiday & San Francisco and Mexican ports. These steamers most sail under Mexican colors, as those running in the Gulf Our trade with Mexico is now very large and rapidly

with. The staple is to be procured from Sinalon, Utah and the Sandwich lelands, while efforts are making

to successfully cultivate it in Cal forn's.

QUEBEC, March 11, 1865. The Canadian Parliament at four o'clock this morning the following vote:-Year 91, nays 33.

Arrival of the Ship Dreadnought at New Bedford. Naw Beneove, March 11, 1865.

The ship Dreadnought, Captain Cushing, with ol and bone on freight, arrived here to day, after a passage of e ghty-two days from Honolulu-the quickest on record.

SHERMAN.

Important Union Reports if True.

Reported Arrival of a Scout at Wilmington.

No Serious Opposition to Sherman's Advance.

The Rebels Murdering His Foragers.

HE RETALIATES UPON HIS PRISONERS

Ilis Letter to the Rebel Lieutenant General Wade Hampton.

Hampton Threatens to Execute Two Men for Every One Sherman Kills.

The Horrors of War in South Carolina.

The Particulars of the Burning of Columbia.

Report of a Scout from Sherman's Army

PHILADELPHIA, March 11, 1865. The Bulletin of this city has the following special de-

s scout from Sherman's army had reached General Terry's headquarters, who left our forces in the occupation of Cheraw, South Carolina, the terminus of the Cheraw and Darlington road, and but a very few miles from North Carolina.

Nothing but cavalry skirm shes had taken place. The

army had rested for some days, and found very fair sub-

The advance into North Carolina was a certainty. started for Newbern, but learning of the occupation of Wilmington, reached that place much sooner. The

source of this intelligence is perfectly reliable. Report of One of General Thomas' Scouts. [From the Washington Republican, March 10.]

tion that the robel Generals Lee and Cheatham,

with their forces, had been sent from Alabama against Sherman, but that Lee was subsequently recalled to defend Seima, Ala., which, it was supposed, would be attacked by the Union forces.

ing a junction with Hardee, who came up from Charles The scouts report that the rebels have information that sofore the junction was formed Sherman harled a few of his veteran brigades back upon Cheatham's column and

that he gave butle at all, but that Johnston was supposed to have attacked Sherman in front and got awfully

There is every reason to believe the report to be true.

curred is not mentioned, but it was probably somewhere on the line of the States of South and North Carolina. Sherman Retaliating for the Murder of

Lieutenant General Wars Hampton, commanding cavalry

ing parties are murdered after capture, and labelled "Death to all foragers." One instance of a lieutenat and seven men, near Chesterfield, and another of twenty, "near a ravine, eighty rods from the main road," about number of prisoners in our hands to be disputed of in tile

various ways, and can stand it as long as you; but I hardly think these murders are committed with your knowledge; and would suggest that you give notice to the people at large that every life taken by them simply results in the Of course you cannot question my right to forage on

the country. It is a war right as old as history. The manner of exercising it varies with circumstances, and if the civil authorities will supply my requisitions, I will fortid all foraging. But I find no civil authorities who can respond to calls for forage or provisions, and therefore must collect directly of the people. part of our men; but I cannot permit an enemy to judge or punish with wholesale marder.

Personally I regret the bitter feelings engendered by

this war; but they were to be expected, and I simply allege that those who struck the first blow and made war inevitable ought not in fairness to reproach us for the natural consequences. I merely assert our war right to forage, and my resolve to protect my foragers to the extent of life for life. I am, with respect, your obedient W. T. SHERMAN. Najor General U. S. A.

GENERAL HAMPTON'S BEPLY. HEADQUARTERS, IN THE FIRED, Feb. 27, 1865.

Major General W. T. SHERRAN, U. S. Array:— General—Your communication of the 24th inst. reached me to-day. In it you state that it has been officially reported that your foraging parties were "murdered" after capture, and you go on to say that you lad "ordered a similar number of prisoners in your hands to ord red a number of Confederate soldiers to be "mur-

destroy private dwellings.

You say that I cannot, of course, question your right to forage on the country. "It is a right as old as history." I do not, sir, question this right. But there is a right older even than this, and one more inalienable protect those who are dependent upon him; and from country who can fire a gun would shoot down, as he would a wild beast, the men who are desolating their

You are particular in defining and claiming "was rights." May I ask if you enumerate among them the right to fire upon a defenceless city without notice; to burn that city to the ground after it had been surrendered by the authorities, who claimed though in vain, that protection which is always accorded in civilized warfare

You have permitted, if you have not ordered, the com mission of these offences against humanity and the rules of war. You fired into the city of Columbia without a word of warning. After its surrender by the Mayor, who demanded protection to private property, you laid the whole city in ashee, leaving amid its ruins thousands of old men and helpless women and children, who are likely to perish of starvation and exposure, Your line of march can be traced by the lurid light of burning

agony far more bitter than that of death. The Indian scalped his victim regardless of sex or age, but with all his burbarity he always respected the per sens of his female captives. Your soldiers, more savage than the Indian, insult those whose natural protectors

In conclusion, I have only to request that whenever for the terms appear to be synonymous with you, you will let me hear of it, in order that I may know what hold fifty-six of your men as hostages for those whom you have ordered to be executed. I am, yours, &c., WADE HAMPTON, Lieutepant Ge

Wade Hampton Thanked for his Reply to Sherman. [From the Richmond Sentinel, March 9.]

The correspondence between Generals Sherman Hampton, in to-day's paper, will arouse the manliness of every one who reads it. General Hampton will receive propriate answer to the Yankee brute.

This correspondence reveals the fate of the beautiful city of Columbia. Fired into without warning, and laid in ashes after surrender, Sherman has earned for himself the hate of mankind, and the treatment due to a wild beart. His barbarity will have an effect opposite to that which he designed, and will arouse even the old men and boys to shoot down him and his so-called forage ers at every opportunity.

A Reliable Report of the Burning of Columbia.
[From the Richmond Whig, March 8.]
A reliable person, sent into Columbia to ascer

condition of that unfortunate city since its occupation by the fed-ra's, reports that he found no difficulty in reaching it, Sherman having tarried in the place only three days—long enough, however, to leave what once was a flourishing city a mass of ruins. The f derais, upon entering the city, immediately applied the torch to all the public buildings and to many stores on Main street. Whether it was their intention to destroy the city as effectually as the result shows, or whether their me Le property is not known. But one fact is certain that three-fourths of Colombia have been destroyed. All of Main street has been destroyed on both sides, with the exception of a single building. From Main street the fire spread in the direction of the Charlotte Railroad depots, covering three entire squares in that direction upon the whole length of Main street. The Catholie convent, churches, and all public and private buildings my not satisfied with this wholesale destruction, visited the suburbs and applied the torch to the residences of General Wasie Hampton, the late Colonel Frank Hampton and Colonel Christopher Hampton, and many other ings not consumed by fire were visited by the drunken soldiers, who despoiled the male and fornale occupante of their jewelry, silver and other valuables, wearing apparel, tearing in shreds what they did not country for assisted c. No act of the enemy, heretofore committed, equals in barbarity and in the suffering which it has detailed, the last perpetrated at Columbia.

Funeral of the Late Rebel Gen. W. H. C. Whiting.
The above ceremony took place at Trinity church at

one o'clock yesterday afternoon. A large crowd had congregated inside the sacred editics long before the time sp cified for the commencement of the ceremony, most of whom s emed actuated by a morbid curiosity to be-It was the especial desire of General Whiting's family that his obsequies should be as private as possible.

Ogiby; the coffin followed, borne by six of his most in-timate friends, and attended by Brigadier General Beall, its progress Dr. Dix read the passages appointed for such occasions by the Episcopal church. The

On the coffin were placed two bandsome crosses, composed of pure white cancelins; and, white it was passing up the sisie, a young lady placed a number of flowers with a whote ribbon, on the lid.

Surrogate's Court.
WILL OF CHARLES BREUSING—DECH

Surrogate Tucker yesterday decided to deny probate to the paper propounded as the will of Charles Breusing German birth—a music importer on Broadway—who died quite suddenly in the year 1862. The paper presented as

You characterize your order in proper terms, for the public voice, even in your own country, where it solden directly to designate as to express itself in vindication of truth, honor or justice, will surely agree with you in pronouncing you guilty of murder, if your order is carried out.

Before demissing this portion of your letter, I beg to assure you for every solker of mine "murdered" by you I shalk have executed at once two of yours, giving, in all cases, preference to any officers who may be in my hands. In reference to the statement you make regarding the death of your foragers, I have only to say that I know nothing of it; that no orders given by me authorize the killing of prisoners after capture, and that I do not believe that my men killed any of yours, except under circumstances in which it was purfectly legitimate and proper they should kill them.

It is a part of the system of the thieves whom you designate as your foragers, to fire the dwellings of these cutzens whom they have robbed.

To check this inhuman system, which is justly exempted the captures are public to its court, by which a jury should pass upon such inspect on our property in the year 1862. The paper presente all his property to Mss. Kaufman's slater and brother-in-law—wore to its law in the present existed at here will, honor or presence.

Mr. Fullerton, in opposition to the will, produced a large number of witnesses who declared the handwriting not to resemble that of the decased.

The furrogate reads that the singular and body of the age of been satisfied by legal evidence of its genuine-marked that cases like this were eminently proper more in the large number of witnesses who declared the handwriting not to resemble that of the decased.

The furrogate reads that the singular and body of the many of appear to be his, and denies produced a large number of witnesses who declared the handwriting not to resemble that of the decased.

The furrogate reads that the side of the season has this were emission by any of appear to be his,